

THE ELEMENTS OF THE QABALAH

Maggid Any trans-mundane entity with whom the Qabalist communicates; also a spiritually advanced human being.

Magick Any intentional act is an act of magick, which has been described as the art of causing willed change. A world-view which gives precedence to immanence rather than transcendence.

Malkuth Kingdom or Bride, the tenth sephirah, related to earth, the total manifestation of all matter.

Mysticism Any method designed to bring the practitioner closer to union with their higher Self is mystical. A world-view which gives precedence to transcendence rather than immanence.

Netzach Victory, the seventh sephirah, related to Venus, the sphere of feelings.

Qabalah To receive, and by implication also to reveal. A practical system for understanding ourselves and our relationship with our world.

Qliphoth The plural of 'qliphah' meaning 'shells' or 'otherness' (sometimes erroneously and patriarchally called 'woman'!), the shadow side of the sephiroth on the Tree of Life, the qliphoth are the realms of 'demons'.

Ruach Spirit. Patriarchally related to 'air' and 'reason'; originally – and correctly – related to 'water' and the womb out of which all life – male and female – appears.

Sephirah Number, Emanation, Sphere, Container. The name given to each of the eleven emanations of cosmic manifestation on the Tree of Life that underlie the whole of existence.

Sephiroth The plural of Sephirah.

Shekhinah The female embodiment of spiritual power.

Supernal Triad The three Sephiroth above the Abyss, therefore beyond material manifestation. The source of all creation.

CIVILIZATION

CIVILIZATION is a way of life that arose after people began to live in cities. The word comes from the Latin word *civis*, which means *citizen of a city*.

A civilization consists of the art, customs, technology, form of government, and everything else that makes up the way of life in a society. In this respect, civilization is similar to culture. But culture refers to any way of life, whether simple or complex. The word *civilization* refers only to life styles that feature advanced technology and complex economic, governmental, and social systems. Thus, every human being lives within a culture, but not everyone lives within a civilization. See **CULTURE**.

Throughout history, individual civilizations have arisen and collapsed, but the fundamental features of civilization do not disappear. Ideas and inventions spread from one civilization to another. In many cases, similar developments occur independently in different civilizations.

How Civilizations Develop. During most of the prehistoric period, people lived in small groups and moved from place to place in search of food. They hunted, fished, and gathered wild plants. These early people had a simple social organization that was based on family ties.

About 9000 B.C., people in the Middle East began to cultivate cereal grasses and other plants. They also domesticated goats and sheep at about this time, and they later tamed cattle. In Southeast Asia, people began raising crops about 7500 B.C. People who lived in what is now Mexico learned to grow crops about 6500 B.C.

The rise of agriculture and the domestication of animals were major steps in the development of civilization. Farmers settled in permanent villages, which had enough food to support a few craftworkers and priests. Periodic food shortages led to increased trade among villages. The villagers exchanged grain, pottery, and various raw materials.

By about 3500 B.C., people in the Middle East had learned to smelt copper and make bronze tools and weapons. The demand for metal ore increased, and priests and chieftains gained greater control over trade. Gradually, villages in the Middle East grew into cities. Religious shrines and sacred places, which flourished as ceremonial sites, became the centers of economic and political power in the emerging cities.

Several civilizations developed independently in various parts of the world after 3000 B.C. Some of the earliest ones arose in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley in the Middle East, the Nile Valley in Egypt, the Indus Valley in what is now Pakistan, and the Huang Ho Valley in China. These ancient civilizations grew up in widely different natural environments. The people developed systems of writing and new forms of government, made advances in science and technology, and excelled in crafts and art. For a description of these and other early civilizations, see **WORLD, HISTORY OF**.

Why Civilizations Rise and Fall. Philosophers, historians, and archaeologists have suggested many reasons for the rise and fall of civilizations. Georg W. F. Hegel, a German philosopher of the early 1800's, compared societies to individuals who pass the torch of

civilization from one to another. During this process, according to Hegel, civilization develops through three stages: (1) rule by one person, a dictator; (2) rule by one class of society; and (3) rule by all the people. Hegel believed the process eventually results in freedom for all people.

The German philosopher Oswald Spengler thought civilizations, like living things, are born, mature, and die. In *The Decline of the West* (1918-1922), he wrote that Western civilization is dying and will be replaced by a new Asian civilization.

The British historian Arnold Toynbee proposed his theory of *challenge and response* in *A Study of History* (1934-1961). Toynbee believed that civilizations arise only where the environment challenges the people, and only when the people are ready to respond to the challenge. For example, a hot, dry climate makes land unsuitable for farming and represents a challenge to people who live there. The people may respond to the challenge by building irrigation systems. Toynbee suggested that civilizations collapse when the people lose their creativity.

Most archaeologists agree that the rise and fall of civilizations depends largely on the way people use their natural environments. These scientists believe misuse of land and other natural resources could be partly responsible for the economic and political collapse of civilizations.

BRIAN M. FAGAN

For a discussion of the history of civilization, see **WORLD, HISTORY OF**, with its list of *Related Articles*. See also **CITY**.

CIVITAN INTERNATIONAL, SIHV ih tan, is an association of service clubs dedicated to good citizenship. The clubs strive to provide their members with fellowship and increased knowledge, and to render service to their community and nation. Civitan projects include aid to handicapped and mentally retarded persons, civic improvement programs, scholarship programs, and sponsorship of awards for citizenship and service.

About 34,000 men and women belong to the approximately 1,200 Civitan clubs. There are clubs in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South Korea, Japan, Norway, Sweden, West Germany, and Austria. Civitan also sponsors more than 700 junior and collegiate units. The organization was chartered in 1920. The mailing address is P.O. Box 2102, Birmingham, Ala. 35201.

Critically reviewed by CIVITAN INTERNATIONAL

CLA. See **CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**; **CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**.

CLAFLIN, TENNESSEE. See **WOODHULL, VICTORIA CLAFLIN**.

CLAIBORNE, WILLIAM CHARLES COLE. See **LOUISIANA (Territorial Days)**.

CLAIBORNE'S REBELLION was a series of conflicts in the 1630's and 1640's in which William Claiborne, a Virginia fur trader, refused to accept the authority of Leonard Calvert, the governor of Maryland. Claiborne came to Virginia from England in 1621. He explored Chesapeake Bay and became interested in the Indian fur trade. Claiborne went to England and obtained a trading license in 1631. When he returned, he set up a trading post on Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay.

Under a charter issued to the Calvert family in 1632, Kent Island lay within the boundaries of Maryland. Claiborne refused to acknowledge the authority of the

Georgia, and war broke out. Claiborne was forced out in 1644, with some Puritan settlers, he drove them out and seized control of the colony. Oliver Cromwell ordered the restoration of the Calvert government in 1657, and Claiborne returned to Virginia. He played a prominent role in the affairs of the Virginia colony until he died in 1677.

MARSHALL SMELSER

'Claim' **MARYLAND (Colonial Days).**

CLAIM, in its general meaning, is a legal demand, made by one that a person asserts without basis. Or it can be one that the person is entitled to have satisfied. Claims may involve property, money damages, or any other legal right. In mining law, a claim is a piece of public land that a miner takes up for the purpose of mining minerals. In patent law, the claim is the part of a patent application in which the applicant points out the improvement claimed as an invention. See **RIGHT OF CLAIMS**.

EDWARD W. CLEARY

CLAIR, RENÉ (1898-1981), was a French motion-picture director. In his early films, he used fantasy to poke fun at everyday life. He gained his first popular acclaim with the comedy *The Italian Straw Hat* (1927). When sound films arrived, Clair began directing musical comedies. He won praise for his creative use of sound in *Under the Roofs of Paris* (1929), *Le Million* (1931), and *Les Femmes de Paris* (1931).

Clair was born in Paris. His real name was René-Louis Chomette. During World War II, he worked in the United States where he directed the comedy *It Happened Tomorrow* (1944). He returned to France in 1946. His other comic films include *The Ghost Goes West* (1935), *Man About Town* (1947), and *The Grand Maneuver* (1955). In 1960, Clair became the first moviemaker to be elected to the French Academy.

HARVEY R. DENEROFF

CLAIRVOYANCE, *clair VOY uhns*, is an awareness of objects, or people without the use of the senses of hearing, sight, smell, taste, or touch. It is a major form of extrasensory perception (ESP). A person who can locate a lost child or perform similar acts without using the senses might be considered clairvoyant.

Clairvoyance supposedly is not affected by time or distance. A person may "see" an accident in a dream before it happens or sense an event taking place a great distance away. Awareness of an event before it occurs is known as precognitive clairvoyance. Clairvoyance is under scientific investigation, and the question of its existence remains open. Its relationship, if any, to telepathy is not known.

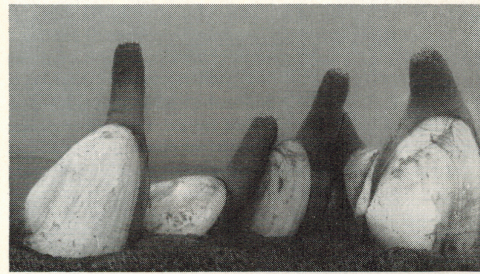
WILLIAM M. SMITH

See also **EXTRASENSORY PERCEPTION; TELEPATHY; MIND READING; PARAPSYCHOLOGY; PSYCHICAL RESEARCH**.

CLAM is an animal whose soft body is covered with a protective shell. Clams live on the bottoms of oceans, lakes, and streams in many parts of the world. They eat on tiny water plants and animals called plankton. Clams have a large organ called a foot, which they use to burrow in mud or sand. Their shell is made up of two parts that are called valves. A ligament fastens the valves together. The growth lines on the valves show how the shell has enlarged from time to time. The mantle, a fleshy part of the body just inside the shell, secretes the shell material. The space between the main body of the clam and the mantle is called the mantle cavity. The clam has gills that hang into the mantle cavity.

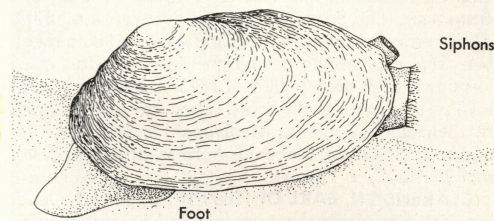
Two openings at the back end called siphons al-

CLAM



L. W. Brownell

Soft-Shell Clams burrow deeply into the sand. When disturbed, they send out spurts of water and pull in their siphons.



WORLD BOOK illustration

A Clam uses an organ called a foot to burrow in mud or sand. The animal obtains food and oxygen from water that enters and leaves its body through two openings called siphons.

low water filled with food and oxygen to pass into the mantle cavity through the ventral (lower) siphon, and out again through the dorsal (upper) siphon. The clam's blood circulates through the gills, takes oxygen from the water, and gives off carbon dioxide. Tiny hairs on the gills fan the food particles to a small mouth and into the stomach. The food is digested in the stomach and passes into the intestine where most of it is absorbed. The clam has a heart and blood vessels. Other spaces in the clam's body in which the blood circulates are called sinuses.

Clams are valuable as food. The Indian name *quahog* is sometimes given to the hard-shell clam. This clam was used as wampum (money) by the Indians. It is a salt-water clam and is found in mud and sand from Canada to Florida. The meaty Pacific razor clam lives from California to the Aleutian Islands.

Soft-shell clams have a smooth, thin shell. They are found on tidal flats from South Carolina to Greenland. These clams burrow into the sand and have long siphons that extend above the sand into the water. People take great numbers of these popular food clams from the mud flats of New England.

Giant clams live on coral reefs in the East Indies and off Australia. Their shells may weigh over 500 pounds (230 kilograms) and may be 4 feet (120 centimeters) long. They feed on microscopic seaweeds.

Scientific Classification. The hard-shell clam belongs to the family *Veneridae*. The soft-shell clam is in the family *Myacidae*. The giant clam is a member of the family *Tridacnidae*.

R. TUCKER ABBOTT

See also **GEODUCK; MOLLUSK; WAMPUM**.

CLAN

CLAN is a group of persons who are related through one line of descent from a common ancestor. Some clans are *matrilineal* (related through the female line). Others are *patrilineal* (related through the male line). Members of a clan feel a close relationship to each other, and usually have a strong spirit of unity. They often share property or special privileges. Most clans are *exogamous*. That is, the members must marry outside of the clan. Clans are often named after a *totem* (a symbolic animal or plant). American Indian tribes had clans such as the Bear clan or Tobacco clan.

The word *clan* also refers to groups of people in early Scotland and Ireland who had common ancestors and a common name, and were organized under the rule of a chief. These clans were *bilateral* (related through both men and women), and marriage within the clan was customary. The Scottish clans began about A.D. 1000. They carried on feuds in the Highlands, and clan members were expected to defend one another. Most clans lost power after the rebellion of 1745, but a spirit of clan loyalty remains among Scots. They are distinguished by their names—such as MacDonald and Campbell—and by their *tartans*, the plaids worn as emblems of clan membership (see TARTAN).

FRED EGGAN

CLARENDON, EARL OF (1609-1674), played a leading part in restoring the monarchy in England in 1660. Clarendon originally sided with Parliament in its dispute with King Charles I, who tried to keep all political power for himself. But when civil war broke out in 1642, Clarendon joined the *Royalists* (supporters of the king). He insisted that the king represented the entire kingdom, not just a royal group.

Named lord chancellor in 1660, he tried to restore England to, in his words, "its old good manners, its old good humor, and its old good nature." But he was forced into exile in 1667. In exile he wrote the 10-volume *History of the Rebellion*, which defends the Royalist activities during the civil war. Clarendon was born Edward Hyde in Dinton, England. He studied at Oxford University.

LACEY BALDWIN SMITH

CLARINET, *KLAR uh. NEHT*, is a single-reed woodwind instrument, usually made of wood but sometimes of metals or other materials. It serves as the leading instrument in military bands, corresponding to the violin in the orchestra. It is also important in the orchestra, and is sometimes used as a solo instrument. It consists of a cylindrical tube with a bell-shaped opening at one end and a mouthpiece at the other. A flat cane reed attached to the mouthpiece vibrates when the player blows on it. This vibration produces a full, rich tone. The tube contains open holes and holes covered by keys. The fingers open and close the holes and operate the keys to produce notes within a range of over three octaves. Clarinets are made in six or more sizes. Those most frequently used are the B-flat, A, E-flat alto, and B-flat bass clarinets.

CHARLES B. RIGHTER

CLARK is the family name of two Americans—father and son—who held important government positions.

Tom Campbell Clark (1899-1977), the father, served as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1949 to 1967. He generally voted with the conservative group on the court. Clark became known for the clearness and preciseness of his written

opinions on court decisions. He also took an active part in movements to improve the U.S. judicial system.

Clark was born in Dallas, Tex. He received A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Texas. He joined the Department of Justice in 1937, and became assistant attorney general of the United States in 1943. President Harry S. Truman appointed Clark attorney general in 1945. He served in that position until 1949, when Truman named him to the Supreme Court.

Ramsey Clark (1927-), the son, served as attorney general of the United States from 1967 to 1969, under President Lyndon B. Johnson. Clark had been assistant attorney general from 1961 to 1965 and deputy attorney general from 1965 to 1967. In 1974, he ran as the Democratic nominee for U.S. senator from New York, but was defeated.

William Ramsey Clark was born in Dallas, Tex. He received a B.A. degree from the University of Texas, and A.M. and J.D. degrees from the University of Chicago. He wrote *Crime in America* (1970). H. G. REUSCHLE

CLARK, ABRAHAM

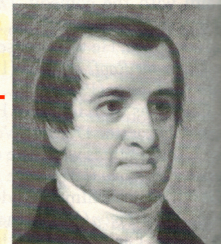
(1726-1794), was an American political leader during the Revolutionary War, and a New Jersey signer of the Declaration of Independence. He served in the Second Continental Congress, in the Congress of the Confederation, and in the U.S. Congress. Clark was born in Elizabethtown, N.J. He was called the *Poor Man's Counselor* because of his defense of poor farmers in land

CASCS. CLARENCE L. VER STEEG

CLARK, ANN NOLAN

(1898-), an author of children's books, received the Newbery medal in 1953 for *Secret of the Andes*. She won the Regina medal in 1963. In her work, Clark shows an understanding of American Indians. She taught Indian children and wrote texts for them. Her books include *In My Mother's House* (1941), *Looking-for-Something* (1952), and *Santiago* (1955). Clark was born in Las Vegas, N.Mex. She worked for the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs from 1930 to 1962.

ELOISE REE



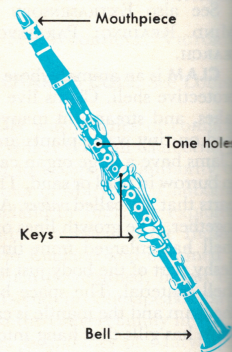
Detail of oil portrait (1873) by James Reid Lambdin; Independence National Historical Park Collection, Philadelphia

Abraham Clark



WORLD BOOK photo courtesy Chicago Symphony Orchestra

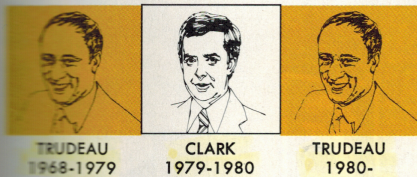
The Clarinet can produce full, rich tones over a range of about three octaves.



CHARLES JOSEPH CLARK

Joe Clark

Prime Minister of Canada
1979-1980



TRUDEAU
1968-1979

CLARK
1979-1980

TRUDEAU
1980-

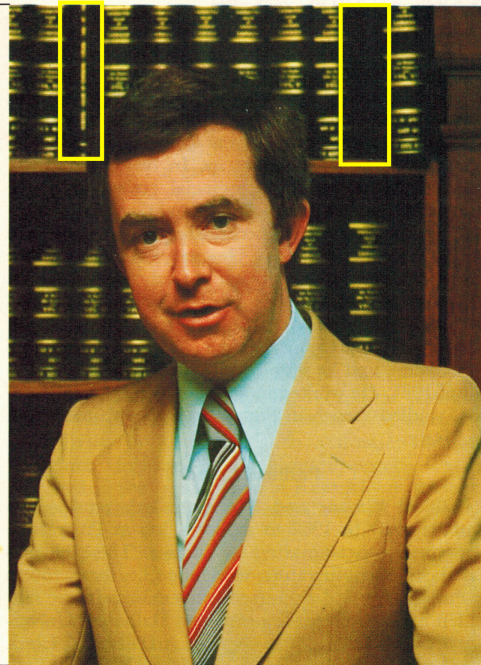


Photo Features from Miller Services Ltd.

CLARK, CHARLES JOSEPH (1939-), became the youngest prime minister in the history of Canada. He was only 39 years old when he succeeded Pierre Elliott Trudeau in June 1979. Clark took office after leading the Progressive Conservative Party to its first national victory since 1962. But Clark's popularity fell rapidly, and Trudeau became prime minister again in March 1980.

Joe Clark, as he preferred to be called, rose to national fame quickly during the 1970's. He first held public office in 1972, when voters in western Alberta elected him to the House of Commons. In 1976, the Progressive Conservative Party selected the 36-year-old Clark as its leader. Although he had only a few years of experience in public office at that time, Clark was no newcomer to politics. During the 1960's, he had held leadership positions in student political groups and worked in campaigns for Conservative candidates. From 1967 to 1970, he had served as an assistant to Robert L. Stanfield, the party leader.

Clark became known as a careful thinker who was more concerned with practical solutions than with political theories. His associates respected him for his political strategy and skill as a debater. Clark had little time for recreation, but he liked to relax by reading a mystery novel or watching a movie.

Clark became prime minister at a troubled time in Canada's history. Since 1976, the provincial government of Quebec had been controlled by the Parti Québécois, a political party that favored the separation of Quebec from Canada. Many French Canadians supported separation as a way to guarantee the preservation of the French language and culture in Quebec. They also faced the problems of high rates of unem-

ployment and inflation. His first challenges as prime minister were to find solutions to these and other difficulties that threatened Canada's national unity and its economic stability.

Early Life

Boyhood. Charles Joseph Clark was born on June 5, 1939, in High River, Alta., a farming community about 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of Calgary. His father, Charles A. Clark, published a weekly newspaper, the *High River Times*. Joe Clark's grandfather had started the paper in 1905, shortly after coming to the area from Kincardine, Ont. Charles Clark met Grace Welch while both were students at the University of Alberta, and they were married in 1937. Joe was their first child. They had one other son, Peter, born in 1942.

Joe enjoyed camping, horseback riding, and the outdoors. He rarely participated in sports, but he reported on local sporting events for his father's paper. In high school, Joe showed talent for writing and public speaking. He made his first public speech at the age of 16. It won him a trip to Ottawa, where he observed Parliament in session and met John G. Diefenbaker, who later became prime minister of Canada. The trip stimulated Joe's interest in politics. His mother recalled that he returned home saying, "We don't have democracy in this country. It's run by one party, and it should have an effective and strong opposition."

College Years. In 1957, Clark entered the University of Alberta, where he majored in history. He soon became active in the campus Progressive Conservative club and campaigned door-to-door for Conservative candidates in the 1958 election. In 1959, he gained valuable political experience by serving as secretary